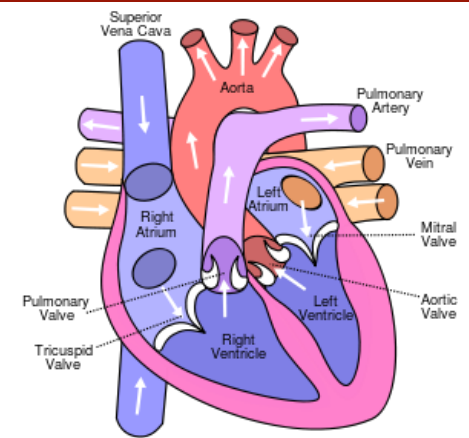
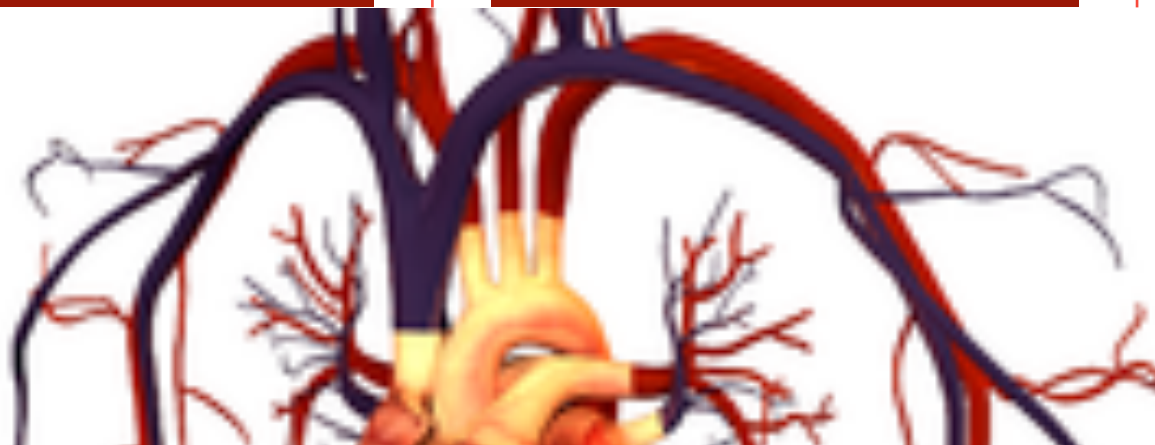
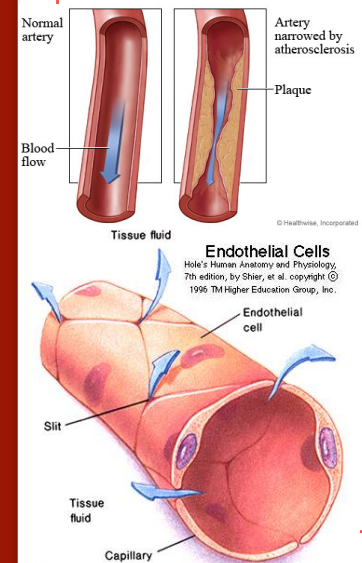


the same composition as blood plasma. The circulatory permits blood and lymph circulation to transport nutrients to and from cells in the body to nourish it, and help it fight diseases. Pulmonary circulation is a loop through the lungs where the blood is oxygenated. The Systemic circulation is a loop through the rest of the body to provide oxygenated blood to the cells that have a high concentration in carbon dioxide, and a low concentration of oxygen. The body's weight's sum amount is 7% blood. The cardio vascular system of humans is closed, meaning that the blood in the body never leaves the blood vessels. Oxygen, and nutrients diffuse across the layers of the blood cells.

blood to the lungs to be oxygenated. Coronary circulation system provides a blood supply to the heart muscle. The hemoglobin in the blood carries to the rest of the body where it releases oxygen to burn nutrients, which is called metabolism. The circulatory system is divided into 3 major parts, which consist of blood, blood vessels, and the heart. Red blood cells are responsible for carrying oxygen to the cells, and the carbon dioxide to the lungs to be exhaled. White blood cells fight off anything that is a potential threat. Platelets are blood cells that help in the process of blood clotting.

heart. Capillaries are tiny blood vessels that connect the arteries to veins. Nutrients and other materials pass in and out of your blood through the capillary walls. Veins carry blood towards your heart; usually oxygen deprived blood cells, with a higher concentration of carbon dioxide.





<http://hes.ucfsd.org/gclaypo/circulatorysys.html>

<http://www.livescience.com/22486-circulatory-system.html>

http://www.medicinenet.com/vascular_disease/article.htm

Circulatory System diseases

Coronary Artery disease is caused by build up of plaque along the inner walls of the arteries, which narrows the artery, and reduces the amount of blood flow to the heart. It is the most common type of heart disease. Arteriosclerosis is a circulatory disease, in which the arterial walls thicken, and harden. This can also reduce blood flow to your heart. Hypertension is a chronic heart condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is elevated. This can put strain on the heart leading to coronary artery disease, and hypertensive heart disease, which can cause in some cases death. An aortic aneurism occurs when the aorta is damaged, is bulging, and will eventually

tear. This can cause severe internal bleeding. The Reynaud's Phenomenon is when the arteries in your fingers, and sometime your toes spasm. These episodes temporally lack blood supply to the area that had the spasm. Buerger's disease is when the arteries in the arms, or legs become narrow or blocked causing lack of



blood supply to the fingers, and toes. With sever blockages the tissue may die, which is called gangrene.

